**РЕКОМЕНДУЕМЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ ПО ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИИ**

1. The object of Lexicology, aims, value and the connection with other sciences.
2. Types of Lexical units.
3. The notion of Lexical system
4. Paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations
5. The theory of oppositions.
6. World as a basic unit of the language
7. Types of words.
8. Lexicography. Historical development of British Lexicography.
9. Lexicography. Historical development of American Lexicography.
10. Types of dictionaries.
11. Problems of lexicography.
12. Functional styles. Neutral Vocabulary.
13. Special Literary Vocabulary.
14. Special Colloquial Vocabulary.
15. Etymological structure of the English vocabulary. Native element.
16. Borrowings, distinctive features, causes, influence of borrowings.
17. Classification of borrowings according to the borrowed aspect
18. Classification of borrowings according to the language
19. Classification of borrowings according to the degree of assimilation
20. International words. Etymological doublets.
21. Morphemes. Classification of Morphemes
22. Types of Meaning in Morphemes
23. Morphemic Types of Words
24. Types of Word – Segmentability
25. Non-productive ways of word formation.
26. Suffixation. Classification of Suffixes
27. Prefixation. Classification of Prefixes
28. Conversion. Basic criteria of semantic derivation in conversion.
29. Composition. Ways of forming compound words.
30. Classification of compounds.
31. Shortenings.
32. The meaning of the word. Definitions of meaning
33. The meaning of the word. Types and components of meaning.
34. Word meaning and motivation
35. Causes, nature and results of semantic change
36. Polysemy
37. Types of context
38. Semantic classification of the English vocabulary
39. Synonyms
40. Antonyms
41. Homonyms
42. Set expressions. Types of meanings and motivation of phraseological units.
43. Classifications of phraseological units
44. Proverbs and sayings
45. Variants and dialects of the English Language.
46. American variant of the English Language.
47. Canadian English.
48. English in New Zealand
49. English in Australia.
50. Cockney dialect

**Рекомендуемые экзаменационные практические задания**

*1 Subdivide the following words of native origin into: words of Indo-European origin,2) words of Germanic origin,3) English words proper*

Woman, blast ('gust of wind or air'), sister, glove, lady, tooth, always, slow, know, daisy, sand, long, grass, flood, boy, seven, high, eat, sheriff, widow, answer, life, lip, call, swine, small, bird, corn, silver, ten, day, lord, ship, we, bench, sun, girl.

*2 State whether the given words were borrowed into the English language directly or indirectly, i. e. through another language. Define the source and origin of the given borrowed words. M o d e 1: sphinx < ME < L < Gr Sphigx*

1) obelisk < L obeliscus< Gr Obelskos; 2) please (v) < ME plaisie, plese< OF plaisir< L placere; 3) easy < ME < OF aisie; 4) character < ME caracter< OF caractere< L character < Gr kharakter; 5) poor< ME povere, pore < OF povre< L pauper; 6) averse < L aversus; 7) climate < (0)F climat or L clima, climat< Gr klima, klimat; 8) mania < ME < L mania < Gr mania; 9) hurricane <Sphuracan 10) risk < F risque< It risco;11\)fate < It fato< L fatum.

*3 Write down in the space provided a letter, which indicates the language from which the given words were borrowed. In case of difficulty consult the etymological dictionary*

Cup, criterion, wall, to cast, armada, eponym, anemia, samovar, Avon, kindergarten, banana, law, government, violin, halt, fellow, London, promenade, umbrella, Exe, cosmonaut, anger, motto, power, candle, mosquito, waltz, hormone, plant, verst, to take, nickel, Kilbride, guerilla, poodle, lieutenant, tornado, the Downs, kvass, bandit, interior, restaurant, tundra, gondola, anamnesis.

*4 State the etymology of the given words. Write them out in three columns:a) completely assimilated borrowings; b) partially assimilated borrowings c) unassimilated borrowings or barbarisms*.

Torchere, wall, maharani, a la mode, datum, perestroika, gate, tet a-tet, want, chalet, ad hoc, sheikh, parlando, nucleus, parquet, matter, bagel, a la carte, kettle, chauffeur, formula, pari-mutuel, shaman, finish, corps, alcazar, commedia dell'arte, money, souvenir, bacillus, pas de deux, ill, spahi, stratum, nota bene, spaghetti, menage a trios, odd, memoir, parenthesis, hibakusha, padrona, incognito, thesis, coup de maitre, tzatziki, sabotage, ad libitum, stimulus, Soyuz, almeda, street, boulevard, criterion, deja vu, torero, yin, Ubermensch, macaroni, tzigane, sensulato, hypothesis, bagh, pousada, shiatsu, shapka.

*5 In the examples given below identify the phraseological units and classify them on the semantic principle*.

1. The operation started badly and everyone was in a temper throughout. 2. I know a man who would love meeting you. The perfect nut for you to crack your teeth on. 3. I wish I had you for Maths (my favourite subject). But alas, we cannot have our cake and eat it too. 4. He said: “Well, never mind, Nurse. Don’t make such heavy weather about it”. 5. Did you know that 50% of the time I’ve been barking up the wrong trees? 6. However, while appreciating that the best way to deal with a bully is to bully back, I never quite had the nerve. 7. What is it – First Aid? All you need know is how to treat shock and how to stop haemorrhage, which I’ve drummed into you till I’m blue in the face. 8. Don’t let them (pupils) lead you by the nose. 9. But I thought he was afraid I might take him at his word. 10. Ruth made no bones about the time she was accustomed to have her dinner.

*6 In the examples given below identify the phraseological units and classify them on the structural principle. Translate the Phraseological units into Russian*.

1. Ella Friedenberg thinks she’s Freud, but actually she’s Peeping Tom. 2. What it symbolized was a fact of banking-corporate life: You scratch my back and I’ll scratch yours. 3. There was a man I cared about, and this afternoon he told me out of a clear sky that he was poor as a churchmouse. 4. Finally he asked me out of the blue if I could drive a car. 5. But Nelson did not believe in letting the grass grow under his feet and applied for the headmastership of a Mission School that was being started in New Guinea. 6. He took his ideas from “Daily Telegraph” and the books in prep-school library, and his guiding rule in life was to play safe. 7. By God! I may be old-fashioned in my ideas, but women run around too much these days to suit me. They meet all kinds of crazy fish.

*7 Discriminate between compound words and free word- groups.*

Railway station, bluebell, dragon - fly, wolf-dog, pearl necklace, school - building, oak tree, mellow voice, give-and-take, passer-by, downfall, velvet mask, stone wall, brown bear, armchair.

*8 Group the following words into 3 columns in accordance with the sameness of their 1) grammatical; 20 lexical; 3) part-of-speech meaning*

Boy’s, nearest, at, beautiful, think, man, drift, wrote, tremendous, ship’s, the most beautiful, table, near, for, went, friend’s, handsome, thinking, boy, nearer, thought, boys, lamp, go, during.

*9 Define the kind of association involved in the semantic change*.

1) the foot of a person – the foot of a mountain; 2) jean (heavy twilled cotton cloth, esp. denim) – jeans (trousers made of denim); 3) Matisse (proper name) – a Mattisse (a painting); 4) the wing of a bird – the wing of a building; 5) the key to a door – the key to a mystery; 6) copper (metal) – copper (coin); 7) the heart of a man – the heart of a city; 8) crown (a circular ornamental headdress worn by a monarch) – crown (monarchy); 9) a whip (a lash used to urge horses on) – a whip (an official in the British Parliament to see that members are present at debates); 10) China (a country) –china (dishes made of porcelain.

*10 Identify the denotational and connotational aspects of lexical meaning of the given words.*

Celebrated- notorious, to deal with-to grapple with, sophisticated –hardened, adventure – ordeal, perfect – flawless, to glance- to glare, adulation – respect, ugly- repulsive, to murmur- to mutter.

*11 Analyze the meanings of the words. Group them according to their type of motivation.*

Driver, careless, leg, horse, singlehood, wall, hand- made, piggish, blue- eyed, sound – bite, leaflet, streamlet

*12 Analyze the meanings of the italicized words. Identify the result of changes of the denotational aspect of lexical meaning in the given words.*

1) camp 'a place where troops are lodged in tents' — 'a place where people live in tents or hunts'; 2) girl: 'a small child of either sex' —'a small child of the female sex'; 3) bird: 'a young bird' — 'a creature with wings and feathers which can usually fly in the air'; 4) arrive: 'reach the shore after a voyage' — 'reach a place at the end of a journey or a stage in a journey'; 5) deer: 'any quadruped (четвероногoeживотнoe)' — 'a hoofed grazing or browsing animal, with branched bony antlers that are shed annually and typically borne only by the male'; 6) rug: 'rough woolen stuff — 'a small carpet'.

*13 Analyze the meanings of the italicized words. Identify the result of the changes of the connotational aspect of lexical meaning in the given words.*

1) cunning: 'possessing erudition or skill' — 'clever in deceiving';2) knight: 'manservant' — 'noble courageous man'; 3) fond: 'foolish, infatuated (mad)' — 'loving, affectionate'; 4) gang: 'a group of people going together' — 'an organized group of criminals'; marshal: 'manservant attending horses' — 'an officer of the highest rank in the armed forces'; 6) coarse: 'ordinary, common' — 'rude or vulgar 7) minister, 'a servant' — 'a head of a government department'; 8) enthusiasm: 'a prophetic or poetic frenzy (madness)' —‘ intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval'.

*14 Explain the logical associations in the following groups of meanings for the same words. Define the type of transference, which has taken place.*

1.The wing of a bird – the wing of a building; the eye of a man – the eye of a needle; the hand of a child – the hand of a clock; the heart of a man – the heart of the matter; the bridge across the river – the bridge of the nose; the tongue of a person – the tongue of a bell; the tooth of a boy – the tooth of a comb; the coat of a girl – the coat of a dog.

2.Green grass – green years; black shoes – black despair; nickel (metal) – a nickel (coin); glass – a glass; copper (metal) – a copper (coin); Ford (proper name) – a Ford (car); Damascus (town in Syria) – damask; Kashmir (town in North India) - cashmere.

*15 Organize the given words in accordance with their hyponymic relations. Enumerate the general terms (hyperonyms)*

А) train, light, lorry, bicycle, vehicle, cabriolet, car, heavy lorry, estate car, motorcycle, bus, lorry, three- door hatchback, three way dump truck,

в) turtle, mammal, squirrel, animal, reptile, seal, tiger, lizard, leopard, fox, wolf, iguana, bear, snake, feline, panther.

*16 a) In the following groups of synonyms, find the synonymic dominant. b) Give reasons for your choice.*

1. Exact, precise, accurate.

2. Savage, uncivilized, barbarous.

3. Hide, conceal, disguise.

4. Agree, approve, consent.

5. Recall, recollect.

6. Cry, weep, scream, shriek.

7. Lazy, indolent, idle, vain.

8. Clever, able, intelligent, keen, sharp.

*17 a) Give antonyms to the following words. b) Arrange them in three columns: derivational antonyms (model: careful- careless), absolute antonyms (model: slow- fast), mixed antonyms (model: correct- incorrect, wrong).*

Alert, discord, amity, alive, active, post- meridian, ugly, artless, appearance, assist, arrange, courage, attentive, descend, safety, consistent, aware, benefactor, timidity, convenient, competent, continue, conductor, preceding, correct, sufficient, frequent, distinct, faulty, expensive, afterthought, hostile, faithful, wet, enemy, employed, legal, lower, kind, misanthropy, final, improper, temporary, order, polite, uniformity, slow, sane, exhale, rational, post- war, distrust, progressive, ignoble, normal, underestimate, painful, revolutionary, thesis.

*18 Give derivational antonyms to the following:*

Just, justice, use (v), use (n), fortunate, fortune, grateful, gratitude, like (v), like (adv), life, lively, movable, moved, related, relative.

19 Classify the given words into: 1) homonyms proper, 2) homophones; 3) homographs. Give meanings of these words

Made-maid, row – row, week- weak, seal – seal, tear – tear, bread – bred, band – band, sum – some, fall – fall, wind- wind, base – base , desert – desert, hare – hair, sewer- sewer, corn–corn.

*20 Segment the following words into morphemes. Define (a) the semantic types and (b) the structural types of morphemes constituting the given words.*

Beggarly, postman, shorten, destabilize, sympathy, fruitfulness, maltreatment, disaffected, overrule, photographic, half-eaten, theory, rent-free.

*21 Translate the following words into Russian, taking into account the lexical meaning of the root and affixational morphemes*.

Eyelet, dehouse, neurosis, hostess, betrayal, antipathy, briefly, horsemanship, prewar, famous.

*22 Analyze the following words according to their morphemic types. Define the subtypes of polymorphic words. Classify polyradical words into two group:*

*1) words consisting of two or more roots with no affixational morphemes;*

*2) words containing two roots and one or more affixational morphemes,*

House, uncover, -dark-brown, disappointment, effective, black, disappointment, effective, black, historian, book-keeper, cry, mistrust, unanswerable, home-sick, good, ex-wife, laughter-filled, unfortunately, age-long, manageability, short-sightedness.

*23 Analyze the following words from the point of view of their ICs and UCs applying an affix or a root principle*.

Independence, beautifulness, unforgettable, ultra-creative, spotlessness, disrespectful, unladylike, disarmament, injustice, disobedience.

*24 Identify the neutral compounds in the word combinations given below and write them in three columns: A. Simple neutral compounds. B. Neutral derived compounds. C. Neutral contracted compounds.*

An air- conditioned hall; a glass- walled room; to fight against H-bomb, a loud revolver-shot; a high -pitched voice; a heavy topcoat; a car’s windshield; a show- white handkerchief; a radio - equipped car; a big hunting- knife; a lightish - coloured man, to howl long and wolf like; to go into frantic U-turns; to fix M-Day.

*25 In accordance with the part that is cut off to form a new word classify shortening into four groups: 1) initial shortenings (aphesis); 2) medial shortenings (syncope); 3) final shortenings (apocope); 4) both initial and final shortenings*

hols< holidays; vac< vacuum cleaner; fee < detective; plane<aeroplane; Frisco < (San) Francisco; quiz < inquisitive; bus < omnibus; curiosity; miss < mistress; sport < disport; soccer < Association football:fan< fanatic; circs < circumstances; chute < parachute; Aline -Adeline; cert < certainty; tend < attend; mart < market; coke <coca-cola, Liz < Elizabeth; prep-school < preparatory-school; gator <alligator, cuss < customer.